

## REVIEWS

*Tübatulabal Ethnography*. By ERMINIE W. VOEGELIN. Anthropological Records. Volume II, Number 1. Pp. 1-84 with 6 plates and 16 text figures. University of California Press. March 9, 1938. \$1.00.

Mrs. Voegelin has made an ethnographic study of the Kern River Indians of California during which extensive observations were made of the use by these primitive peoples of the native plants at their disposal. Specimens were made of the plants used and the collection deposited at the University of California Herbarium. Of 220 plant species collected by the author, 130 are reported to be used as food or medicine or are applied in some way in the primitive handcraft of the Indians. The native names for most of the plants are recorded. Considerable space in the published report is devoted to an account of the tending and the preparation for use of native tobacco. Both *Nicotiana Bigelovii* Wats. and *N. attenuata* Torr. were used. A summary of the reported use of tobacco by several Indian tribes is made. Another section deals with the collection, preparation and storage of plant foods. Acorns and piñon nuts are among the most important of these. In addition to the ethnobotany that is definitely organized, there is much casual reference to plants and plant uses that would interest the botanist searching for such information. The literary style is telegraphic. The printing is in photolithography. It is gratifying to see that such information is being gathered and preserved before it becomes lost.—HERBERT L. MASON.

*Species Lupinorum*. By C. P. SMITH. Privately published by the author, Route 1, Box 24, Saratoga, California. Signature 1, pp. 1-16, April, 1938. Signature 2, pp. 17-32, May, 1938.

Botanists will welcome the first two numbers of the "Species Lupinorum" by Charles Piper Smith. The projected work is the culmination of the author's years of experience with the difficult genus *Lupinus* and will include the lupines of the world. Signature one of April, 1938, comprising a part of paper one, includes besides the introduction, a "Catalog of the published names proposed for species," a "Catalog of names of authors describing one or more species or varieties," and the beginning of a "Chronological catalog of species and varieties" closing with the year 1910. The second signature, May, 1938, continues the chronological catalog to the year 1937, thus closing paper one. Paper two of May, 1938, also included in the second signature, is "A preliminary catalog of the lupines of Baja California and Sonora." The species and varieties and their synonyms, the type collections, bibliographic references, and the citations of a few specimens calculated to indicate the range are listed. No descrip-

tions occur except for new species and varieties. Where necessary, critical notes are included to clarify taxonomic problems. *Lupinus Mearnsii* C. P. Smith, *L. albifrons* var. *Brandegeei* C. P. Smith, *L. latifolius* var. *Wigginsii* C. P. Smith are described as new. The paper closes with a key to the species included. It is to be hoped that nothing will stand in the way of the completion of this very worth while series of papers. The printing is in photolithography. Copies may be had by making a contribution to the publishing fund. A minimum contribution of one dollar entitles the donor to five signatures.—HERBERT L. MASON.

*Plants of the Lava Beds National Monument, California.* By ELMER I. APPLGATE. The American Midland Naturalist. Volume XIX, Number 2. Pp. 334-368. March, 1938.

So little has been written of the western extension of the Great Basin flora into the Pacific Coast states, that this capable treatment of one such area is extremely valuable. The Lava Beds National Monument comprises about seventy-two square miles of northeastern Siskiyou County and adjacent Modoc County. The numerous cinder-cones, lava flows and deposits of pumice, which support a rather sparse vegetation, clearly mark it as a region of recent volcanic activity. The author lists ten species of trees, thirty three of shrubs, one hundred and fifty of herbs, and two of ferns, many of which are typical of the Great Basin, although some are evidently derived from the Sierra-Cascade and Klamath (Siskiyou) areas. A well written, popular account of the "life zone" concept, and terse keys to the families, genera and species should make the paper helpful to interested amateurs as well as to professional botanists.—LINCOLN CONSTANCE.

## NOTES AND NEWS

*BATTAREA PHALLOIDES* (DICKS.) PERS. IN SANTA BARBARA. This stalked puffball, although widely distributed, has not heretofore been reported from Santa Barbara. It was observed in rocky soil near the seashore, January, 1938. Dimensions noted below exceed those usually given in descriptions of this species: stem hollow, woody, shining straw color, 25 cm. long, 2.5 to 3.5 cm. in diameter, tapering toward the cap; stem scales conspicuous, pendulous, 5 to 10 mm. wide, 10 to 25 mm. long; volva subterranean, 10 cm. in diameter with loose ragged edge; cap bell-shaped, 7 cm. in diameter, 5 cm. in depth, with smooth, white skin-like peridium which at maturity splits horizontally along the edge and is gradually pushed off; exposed mass of red-brown spores gradually disappearing, the stem standing for several months.—RUTH HARTWELL, Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California.